



THE



PROGRESSIVE



FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

Vol. 1.

WINSTON, N. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1886.

No. 39.

OUR FARMERS' CLUBS.

What our Farmers are Doing and How the Work of Organizing is Progressing.

FARMERS' CLUB AT JERICHO.

Jericho, N. C., Oct. 16, 1886.

EDITOR PROGRESSIVE FARMER:—The farmers of the vicinity of Jericho school house in Davie county met on 16th day of October, 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., and after explanations of the object of Farmers' Clubs and the reading of a valuable and interesting article by Mr. B. F. Stonestreet, fourteen names were enlisted. Much interest was taken in the proceedings, and the following were elected officers:

J. P. Kurfess, President; O. H. Spencer, Vice-President; P. Turner, Secretary; B. F. Stonestreet, Treasurer. Executive Committee: D. H. Dwiggin, R. M. Allen, C. S. Brown, C. W. Seaford and Wiley Bailey.

The next meeting will be the 1st Saturday in November at 2 o'clock p. m., which is looked forward to with much interest.

P. TURNER, Secretary.

NEW CLUB IN CATAWBA.

CONOVER, CATAWBA CO., N. C., }
November 1st, 1886. }

EDITOR PROGRESSIVE FARMER:—A Farmers' Club was organized at Deal's School House on last Saturday. The following officers were elected: N. E. Sigman, President; Logan Dellinger, Vice-President; W. P. Sigman, Secretary; H. M. Isaac, Treasurer. Executive Committee: C. W. Rockett, Logan Dellinger, G. D. L. Yount, J. W. Rockett and John Stine. The Constitution and By-Laws as published in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, with very slight changes, were adopted. Name: No. 1 Farmers' Club, of Cline's Township, with about 40 members enrolled. Your correspondents were present on the occasion.

J. W. ROBINSON, President.

F. L. HERMAN, Secretary.

H. F. Club.

The farmers of Dulin's school house neighborhood in Davie county meet next Saturday to organize a farmers' club.

The editor of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER acknowledges a kind invitation to be present.

CULTIVATING WHEAT.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* gives the result of experiments in a plat of wheat—two-fifths of an acre, sowed as usual but the space between the rows sixteen inches apart, which will be interesting as to the essential points which are as follows:

The soil was high sand prairie, facing to the northwest. The winter winds nearly blew it all out of the ground, and when spring opened it was in a sorry plight. When the blades were about four inches long it was cultivated with a hoe, then again when about knee high. It was harvested with a cradle and made twenty-five shocks of a dozen bundles each. Before it was threshed the English sparrow took the cap-sheaves entire. The wheat was weighed and after adding for cap-sheaves there were ten bushels. This is at the rate of twenty-five bushels per acre. Not a very large yield, says the cultivator, but almost unprecedented for the quality of the soil. There were no fertilizers used. A heavy crop of potatoes was taken from the plat just before the wheat was sown. The product was thought to have been doubled by the cultivation, the saving in the seed much more than paying for the cultivation. A horse can walk in a space of sixteen inches and a bull tongue will give much better cultivation than the hoe, which was the writer's shift for the small area experimented on.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

State Items.

—The English Syndicate has given up the intention to build a railroad from Wadesboro to Salisbury via Albemarle.—*Concord Times.*

—W. D. Snyder reports a chicken with no bones in its legs, and says that as long as it sits down it is all right. But when it attempts to walk it is all wrong.—*Davie Times.*

—Durham will have water works. No doubt about it. Large quantities of machinery are here. Seventy-five hands have been employed, and the work is being pushed with energy.—*Durham Plant.*

—The second crop of raspberries and June apples seems to be getting ripe hereabouts. We have in our office a fine bunch of raspberries and a well developed June apple, ripe and mellow.—*Hendersonville Times.*

—Seventy-five lots have been sold at Walnut cove it is said, and five steam saw-mills are sawing in that neighborhood and cannot meet the demand fast enough, though some of the mills saw 10,000 feet of lumber per day.—*Danbury Reporter.*

—We learn through a private letter that there will be two corps of engineers on the Lynchburg road in a few days and that a meeting will be held in South Boston at an early day to for conference with the North Carolina directors.—*Roxboro Courier.*

—Mrs. Julia Mitchell, in Caswell county, near Ridgeville has a turkey hen that is carrying a brood of turkeys, chickens and partridges. There are seven young partridges with the gang. Mr. W. C. Adams is just from there and saw the whole covey.—*Webster's Weekly.*

—Last year Capt. J. E. Parrish sold 8,062,000 pounds of leaf tobacco.—The graded school continues to boom. The interest in the school is very great. The pupils in attendance number over 400. Yet there are several hundred more who ought to be there.—*Durham Recorder.*

—Mr. Wiley George, of Ivy, Madison county informs us of a yield of wheat that has not many equals in this section. He sowed 4 bushels of wheat. From the product he has just cleaned up 120 bushels. Of the four bushels one was sowed the first of September. It ripened earlier and was cut and threshed earlier, and the yield was 38 bushels.—*Asheville Citizen.*

—The grading of the Charleston Cincinnati and Chicago railroad between Black's and Rutherfordton is now completed and a large force of hands are now pushing the work on the water course crossings which will soon be finished. A large quantity of steel rails is expected daily.—The Carolina Central Company will next week begin the bridge over the Second Broad River. Telegraphic connection with Ellenboro will be established in a few days.—*Shelby New Era.*

—The ordinance which has been used in this internal revenue district in the past, by raiders in enforcing the revenue laws, has been this week shipped back to Washington from the collector's office, no further use being found for it.—Mr. I. M. Overcash has been raising hemp in his garden in a small way, and brought us the other day a plant of this season's growth which was 11 feet high. He has been growing hemp for the sake of the seed, but the birds are so fond of the seed that he has had little success in saving any.—In the vicinity of Cross Roads Church, Yadkin county, on Monday, 18th inst., a young man by the name of Lakey, shot and mortally wounded J. Cooley, with whose daughter he was running away. Cooley objected to the marriage and pursued the couple. When he overtook them Lakey shot him inflicting a wound

from which he died two days later. The slayer fled leaving the girl with her father, and at last accounts was still at large.—*Statesville Landmark.*

—A Richmond & Danville official was at High Point a few days ago and intimated that his company was contemplating buying the Winston and Fayetteville road, with a view to completing and equipping it.—During a storm which passed over Milton about 12:30 o'clock Tuesday the mail rider carrying the mail on the Hillsboro route between Milton and Ridgeville, N. C., was struck and killed by lightning while standing in the door of the post office. The lightning struck the building just above the door, passing down into the door. He lived about twenty minutes after he was struck.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

—One hundred and ten students have enrolled at the public school.

—Capt. Snow took 25 pounds of finest Modern Barn cured tobacco down to Raleigh Tuesday for exhibition at the fair. He says he will certainly get the \$50 premium for the finest tobacco.—Mr. Emory A. Benedict had the misfortune to have his packing house destroyed by fire Tuesday night. It was located about one mile from town, and contained the tobacco from 65,000 hills or about 10,000 pounds, all of which was burned. It was insured for \$500. Origin of the fire unknown.

—All that has been learned concerning the building of the Winston & Fayetteville railroad is that if the Richmond & Danville Company cannot buy or lease the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road they will certainly and speedily build the W. & F. road. We have been informed that they cannot possibly get possession of the C. F. & Y. V., hence we may expect work to be resumed on the road here almost any time. Rest assured that the road will be built some day any way.—*High Point Enterprise.*

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The State of Wisconsin has organized Farmers' Institutes as one of the methods of disseminating information in reference to the farm among the farmers of the State. These institutes are held at places and at times where and when they can be attended with least inconvenience by the farmers. They are held in the Winter months and in as many counties as can be conveniently reached. The coming winter fifty-two will be held, so appointed as to reach all portions of the State and give all farmers who desire an opportunity to attend them. The institutes are held under the auspices of the Board of Regents of the State University, which employs men of reputation and recognized authorities on agricultural subjects to deliver lectures and addresses on subjects relating to the farm, methods of cultivating the different crops raised in that State, stock, stock management, &c., thus educating the farmer who is desirous of learning more than he already knows. They are farmer's schools organized for the benefit of the 750,000 people who live on the 140,000 farms of that State and are, in the language of Mr. W. H. Morrison, the Superintendent, "schools of practical information to enable farmers to produce more and better stock, larger crops, and to develop the great productive industries of the State."

What the promoters of these institutes are endeavoring to accomplish in Wisconsin through them THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is endeavoring to accomplish for the farmers of North Carolina, through the instrumentality of Farmers' Clubs. The result so far is gratifying though the work is scarcely begun. The clubs are increasing every week and we see abundant evidence to show that North Carolina and the farmers of North Carolina are being benefited by them.

THE BREAD WE SHOULD EAT.

Let us examine this little grain of wheat whose family is so able and willing if only permitted, to serve the physical needs of humanity, but whose chance of so doing is reduced to far less than one-half by the process of emasculation at the mill and adulteration at the bakery. The half that has been wasted at the mill is the most healthful portion of this best of foods, especially for children and young people under twenty years.

Wheat meal contains everything that can be required for nourishing purposes. The white loaf of common use is, as we have shown, only half a loaf, inasmuch as a large portion of the material that forms muscular flesh and nearly all that forms bone, has been taken from it. Children fed on white bread are very liable to suffer from rickety bones, consumption and bad teeth, because their food does not nourish them properly.

To make a simple statement of fact: twenty cents' worth of genuine wheat-meal bread contains three times the flesh forming, seventy times the heat-produced and three times the bone forming material to be found in twenty cents' worth of beefsteak. Analysis of these two factors, and the comparison of races or families that eat true wheat—whether cooked or whole, or in the form of meal—with those who eat white bread, at once settle the question.

It has been stated that if mothers were to cook whole or cracked wheat (containing the full structure of the skeleton) for their families, all the deformities we now see in children, where not caused by accident, would disappear in two or three generations as by the hand of an invisible enchantress.—*New York Cuisine.*

BOTS.

It is strange that with the cheap price of literature relating to lives and habits of insects, animals, etc., the old fallacy of bots causing the death of horses has not long ago passed away.

The bot fly, or gad-fly, is of a beetle color; is seen during the middle and latter parts of summer flying about horses' jaws, legs, etc., causing great uneasiness to the animal. It leaves behind it small, yellow specks, so firmly attached to the hairs that no ordinary friction will remove them. These specks are the eggs, and the female, when depositing them, selects those parts within easy reach of the horse's tongue, as the fore limbs, etc., or such parts that the young, when hatched, will fall directly into the animal's food, as the cheeks, lower jaws, etc. With the food they are conveyed into the stomach; there they attach themselves in clusters to the cardiac, or insensible part (rarely to the true digestive part), become covered with an impenetrable skin, bury their mouths or suckers deeply into the wall of the stomach, and remain there feeding upon its secretions for about eight months, until the larva stage is complete, when they disengage themselves and are expelled with the dung. The larva now seeks shelter in the ground, contracts in size, becomes a chrysalis, or grub, in which state it remains a few weeks, then bursts from its confinement to assume the form of the fly.

During about eight months of the year bots are found in the stomachs of all country horses; but the common idea that the horse could not live without them is contradicted by the fact that horses not exposed to the gad-fly never contain a bot, and such animals can be found by thousands in our large cities, yet they enjoy the best of health; they cannot cause pain; they are not necessary to health; they cannot be removed by medicine; and lastly, they voluntarily detach themselves

and pass out. So the wise owner will do well not to doctor for bots, but study well the symptoms shown and ascertain the real disease affecting the animal.

But how does this agree with the usual method, when inflammation of the lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys and colic have all been pronounced bots, and the animal drenched with one pet medicine after another until it has died, or got well in spite of the vile compounds? And this is done just as often during the season when not a bot can be found in the horse as at any other time. Now, if bots did trouble horses, what would be the prospect of removing them, when they will live for some time in spirits of turpentine, and even nitric acid does not immediately kill them? So it will be readily seen that the numberless potions and drenches given for their destruction are entirely useless, and every farmer's experience must have convinced him that bots are the scape-goat of numerous and pretended horse doctors. An intelligent owner will not allow medicines to be blindly poured down his animals for an imaginary disease. He will rather trust to nature.—*W. H. G., in Farm and Fireside.*

DON'T MIX THEM.

With all the emphasis that double leaded-type can express, we enjoy our tobacco farming and prizing friends South and West to refrain from mixing the frosted with the sound tobacco harvested this year. This appeal has already gone out in letter and print to some of those sought to be influenced by it, but it is our duty to see that it is brought to the attention of every grower and prizer in the country, and whereby perform that duty. The markets of the world are full of poor tobacco, and the good tobacco in stock is very limited. The growth of the past year has been large and what has been frostbitten can well be spared. It will not do to put the frosted tobacco along with that which is good for the bi-fold reason that it will depress the already low prices still further, and factors, large buyers and jobbers will not touch a hogshead of the 1886 yield if a single hand of the frosted tobacco is in it. These parties have agreed to this and contemplate issuing a circular expressive of their sentiments on this subject.

Frosted tobacco has been found servicable in time past, but frosted tobacco never. It is utterly unfit for use, and when brought into the barn and hung along with sound leaf may cause fire-burn throughout the entire mass.

If the frosted tobacco is to be garnered and prized at all, let it be cured and prized by itself. There must be no taint on the crop of 1886 if it is desired to realize a cent of profit from it or the old stocks still on hand.—*New York Tobacco Leaf.*

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN ENGLAND.

A successful attempt at co-operation in farming is reported in England. A company of city working-men, tradesmen and mechanics in London, who were out of employment, united in an association which rented a run-down farm of 184 acres near London. They paid a comparatively high rental for such land, thirty-five shillings per acre, but put so much labor on it that the enterprise was a success. The land was enriched and devoted largely to market gardening and dairying, the latter increasing as the association secured capital to purchase cows. Formerly only four men were employed on the farm. Now it gives employment to forty, with proportionate increase of the profits.

—The colored people in this county are trying to get up an agricultural fair to be given sometime next month.—*Elizabeth City Falcon.*